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中国与俄罗斯高等教育合作研究

Cooperation Between China And Russia In Higher
Education

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摘要

教育一直是文明社会存在的基础。正如南非前总统纳尔逊·曼德拉所说：《教育是最有力的武器，你可以用它来改变世界》。教育政策是构成每个国家社会政策的一项重要内容，由于教育政策可以帮助一国维持其稳定性，因此它必然是每个政府的首要任务之一。以教育为基础，我将展示俄罗斯和中国这两个国家在高等教育合作方面的前提和新领域。

我们生活在全球化的时代。因此，现阶段国际化因素开始影响国民教育体系。教育国际化在很大程度上是由于各国国民教育体系的趋同，同时教育国际化帮助各国国民教育体系发展共同的概念，促进各国共有文化的不断丰富。

当代俄罗斯和中国之间的关系并不简单。在政治和军事技术领域上的长期合作并没有换来经济领域的合作。因此，我对中俄关系的历史特征进行了总结，分析了这两国之间在高等教育领域的合作，并探讨了这种合作的主要问题和前景。

俄罗斯和中国在很多原则问题上都有相似的立场，比如对国际法基本原则的认同，以及无条件尊重对方利益等。这很容易使双方找到共同语言，发展共同的战术和战略，并就我们今天所面临的最严重问题的国际问题作出建设性的贡献。

极其重要的是，俄罗斯与中国的战略协作伙伴关系在加强地区和全球稳定方面，特别是在高等教育合作发挥了重要作用。

关键词：中俄合作，高等教育，教育国际化，博洛尼亚进程，上海合作组织大学

Abstract

Education has always been the basis of the existence of a civilized society. As South Africa's President Nelson Mandela said: «Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world». Education policy is an important element of the whole social policy of any country, it must be one of the priorities of each government, as it helps the country to increase its stability. Taking education as a basis, I will show two countries', Russia and China, preconditions and new horizons of cooperation in higher education.

We live in the times of globalization. Therefore, at the present stage the factor of internationalization started to influence the national education system. Internationalization of education is largely due to the convergence of national education systems, helping them to develop common concepts and promoting the common cultural enrichment of the various states.

Contemporary relations between Russia and China can not be called as simple. Gaining cooperation in the political and military-technical spheres was not supported by economic ties for a long time. Therefore, in my work I have characterized history of Sino-Russian relationship, analyzed contacts in the sphere of higher education between these two countries and investigated main problems and prospects of such cooperation.

Russia and China share very similar positions on a lot of issues, positions based on the principles of responsibility, commitment to the basic values of international law, and unconditional mutual respect for each other's interests. This makes it easy for two countries to find a common language, develop common tactics and strategies, and make a constructive contribution to international discussions on the most serious issues we face today.

This is of great importance that the Russian-Chinese strategic partnership plays an effective part in strengthening regional and global stability, especially the cooperation in higher education.

Key words: Sino-Russian cooperation, higher education, internationalization of education, Bologna Process, University SCO

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Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1 Significance of research

Education - is the basis of the existence of a civilized society. Education policy is an important element of the whole social policy of any country, it must be one of the priorities of each government, as it helps the country to increase its stability.

At the present stage the national education system is influenced by the development of new factors, such as globalization, liberalization and internationalization of education. All three of these concepts are closely related to each other, and the processes of internationalization of education are greatly dependent on the globalization and liberalization processes.

The processes of globalization have begun to play an important role starting from the last third of the XX century. Globalization defines contemporary international relations. As globalization somehow affects all major areas of modern life, all organizational challenges, factors, effects introduced by it are also observed in all spheres: in the internal life of states and in international relations.

Economist R. Koch understands globalization as a "process of convergence of consumer preferences and the universalization of product offering worldwide, during which displace local products worldwide."¹

Russian researcher I.G. Vladimirova defined globalization as "the increasing interdependence and interaction of different sectors and processes of the world economy, which is reflected in the gradual transformation of the world economy into a single market for goods, services, capital, labor and knowledge."²

Thus, globalization affects the education system in two ways: directly, requiring increasing funding, and indirectly, causing the need to give such knowledge and skills that would meet the modern needs of the labor market.

¹ Koch R. Management and Finance from A to Z. St. Petersburg.: Peter, 1999. P. 65.

² Vladimirov IG Globalization of World Economy: Challenges and Implications / / Management in Russia and abroad. 2001. Number 3. C. 38.

Liberalization of education associated with the development of the global market for educational services and regulated under the WTO GATS.³ Higher education institutions receive more authority in the selection of its development strategy, ie processes are gaining momentum autonomy.

Finally, the internationalization of education - is "the process by which the goals, functions and organization of educational services become international." This concept was developed in the framework of an international organization such as the OECD.⁴ According to it, there are two types internationalization of education - internal and external (the latter includes education abroad, cross-country education, cross-border education).

Forms of internationalization of education can be understood in a following way:

- Individual mobility, including mobility of students or faculty members for educational purposes;
- mobility of educational programs and institutional mobility;
- the formation of new international standards of educational programs;
- integration into the international dimension of the curriculum and educational standards;
- institutional partnerships: creating strategic educational alliances.⁵

According to the OECD⁶ report, there are four strategies of internationalization of higher education: a coordinated approach, the strategy of attracting skilled labor income strategy, a strategy of empowerment.

Coordinated approach to the internationalization of higher education is based on the long-term political, cultural, and academic development of the country. Implementing such a strategy is carried out through the support of student and academic mobility, by providing scholarships and academic exchange programs as well as programs aimed at

³ General Agreement on Trade in Services of the World Trade Organization.

⁴ Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

⁵ Internationalization of Education / / Site of the National Training Foundation. URL: <http://intpr.ntf.ru/p2aa1.html>

⁶ Internationalisation and Trade in Higher Education: Opportunities and Challenges. OECD, 2004.

creating institutional partnerships in higher education. Dominant principle of this approach is international cooperation, not competition.⁷

Strategy to support the migration of skilled workers is aimed at attracting foreign experts chosen and talented students to work in the host country, as a means of promoting economic development and improving the country's competitiveness in the knowledge economy. The main tool of this approach is a system of academic scholarships, supplemented active program to promote the higher education system of the country abroad in conjunction with the adoption of the relevant visa and immigration laws. Implementation of such programs through special agency or network of agencies and organizations.

Internationalization of higher education strategy aimed at generating income, based on a coherent approach and strategy to attract skilled labor, but its part of the educational services are offered on a fully paid basis and do not provide for the granting of state subsidies. Foreign students give additional income to educational institutions, encouraging universities to implement business strategy for the international education market. Governments provide considerable autonomy to universities, provide a high reputation for its higher education system, as well as a high degree of protection for foreign students.⁸

Empowerment strategy encourages higher education abroad or in schools - foreign suppliers of educational services. Important tools of this approach are: 1. programs to support mobility of foreign public officials, faculty, researchers and students 2. providing foreign universities, programs and teachers favorable conditions for commercial educational activities in the country. It is encouraged to form partnerships with local educational providers to ensure the transfer of knowledge between foreign and local educational institutions.

Internationalization of education is largely facilitating the convergence of national education systems, helping them to develop common concepts and promoting the common cultural enrichment of the various states.

⁷ Internationalization of education ...

⁸ Internationalization of Education / / Site of the National Training Foundation. URL: <http://intpr.ntf.ru/p2aa1.html>

Currently, internationalization of education is manifested in processes such as the exchange of students and teachers, the general recognition of diplomas and degrees, the formation of common educational standards, etc.

As the current development of the world community, the internationalization of education in the future will only continue to deepen, "evidenced by the industry-wide new international education model, which traces the propensity to introduce identical structures and practices in education systems, in accordance with this new model education should be democratic, relevant, continuous, flexible, and undifferentiated."⁹

The internationalization of education had a direct impact on the development of Russian- Chinese cooperation in the field of education. Every year, these contacts are getting stronger, there are new programs and areas of cooperation.

Selected topics of particular relevance and importance attached to the contacts between Russia and China.

Russian-Chinese relations are one of the priorities of Russian foreign policy. After Yevgeny Primakov became foreign minister, Russia's foreign policy has become a multi-vector , disappeared one-sided focus on the West, Russia began to develop its contacts in all directions. The following chapters of the Ministry – I.S. Ivanov and S.V. Lavrov - continue this line, strengthening ties in the Asian, European, African and other vectors of foreign policy.

Russia is a Eurasian country and, therefore, it is crucial to build strong and stable relations with countries in the Asia-Pacific region. China, as one of the most dynamically developing countries not only in Asia, but in the whole world, can not be left out of the spotlight of Russian diplomacy. Therefore ties between Russia and China are developing very dynamically, created a solid legal framework and extensive organizational structure of bilateral cooperation.

Basic principles of Russian-Chinese relations, the principal directions and areas of bilateral cooperation are reflected in the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China, which was signed on July 16,

⁹ Starnikova B. Internationalization training: the formation of the educational system of the information society // Website of the Association "Professionals for cooperation." URL: <http://www.prof.msu.ru/publ/omsk/13.htm>

2001 in Moscow. Almost in all areas of cooperation there are included intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements.

Contacts of Heads of State of Russia and China are also rapidly growing- official visits, bilateral contacts within the Shanghai Cooperation Organization summit and APEC.

The cooperation between the central legislative, judicial and almost all the executive authorities. Significantly intensify trade and economic cooperation - trade volume is growing every year.

Interregional relations are also developing, there have been signed more than a hundred of cooperation agreements between the authorities of the administrative - territorial units at various levels. Currently, more than 60 subjects of the Russian Federation have contacts with the provinces of the PRC. The development of relations between the Russian federal districts and Chinese regions.

One of the most important areas of bilateral relations is cooperation in social and humanitarian sphere. Actively continue to work on the Russian-Chinese Committee of Friendship, Peace and Development.

Of special importance for Russia to normalize relations with the Chinese neighbor began to play, since the 1980s, when more or less managed to smooth out existing differences.

Currently, the goal of Russian diplomacy is to make China not just a partner, but an ally. A potential for the development of Russian-Chinese cooperation is huge-political, economic, military, cultural and other spheres.

1.2 Methodology

In this paper we will focus on the cooperation in higher education in Russian-Chinese relations.

Objects of study are the Russian- Chinese relations. The subject of the study is the cooperation between Russia and China in the field of higher education.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the international cooperation in the field of higher education in Russia and China.

To achieve this goal, there are following objectives to investigate:

- explore the relationship of Russia and China and the role of contacts in the field of education;
- Identify the features of the contacts of Russia and China in the field of higher education, guidelines and programs;
- To study the problems in contacts between Russia and China in the field of higher education;
- show the prospects for developing contacts of Russia and China in the field of higher education (also within the framework of SCO).

As the methods of analysis there have been used scientific methods, such as induction and deduction, system analysis, policy analysis, forecasting techniques that allow the more in depth analysis of the study. Also methodological core of this research was the dialectical method, the method of analysis and synthesis, logic method, the method of systematic structural analysis. The need to use these methods is due to the importance of considering cooperation between Russia and China in the context of educational policy of both countries.

The important role is played by the methods of comparative legal analysis. Based on them legislation and legal practice in the sphere of Russian foreign educational policy were analyzed.

These methods helped to create the most comprehensive approach to solving the set goals and objectives, as well as a comprehensive research of objectives of the study and identify key patterns of formation of Russian-Chinese relations in the field of education.

Source base of normative documents served Russia and China, as well as international organizations, statistics materials, periodicals. In this paper were used monographs and articles published on the Internet.

Sources can be divided into the following groups:

- Federal Law of the Russian Federation (Federal Law № 3266-1 of 10 July 1992 "On Education" , the Federal Law of 19 July 1996 "On Higher and Postgraduate Professional Education");

- Documents on Foreign Policy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation until 2020, Statement of Cooperation between the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China in the field of education / / Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, Foreign Policy Concept of the Russian Federation 2008 . , etc.);
- documents of bilateral relations of Russia and China (the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China in 2001, the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the People's Republic of China on trade and economic relations, the Agreement between the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation and Ministry of Education of the People's Republic on cooperation in the field of education ; Joint Declaration of the Russian Federation and the People's Republic in 2003 , the Programme of Cooperation between the regions of the Far East and Eastern Siberia, the Russian Federation and the Northeast People's Republic of China (2009-2018);
- Documents PRC policy in education (Green Paper on Education in China).
- official websites of universities of Russia and China;
- Web site of the newspaper " People's Daily ".

Furthermore, it is particularly important to note the work of authors such as V. Starikova, Y.N. Reznik, K. Syraezhkin, A.A. Shchukin, V.P. Kuznetsova, A.O. Mashkina, V.P. Glazychev, T.V. Kastueva Jean, Y.M. Galenovitch.

The statement of the objectives of the present study has determined the structure of thesis, which consists of an introduction, four chapters, conclusions, bibliographies and literature application. The first chapter discusses the brief history of Sino-Russian relations, signed Treaties and Agreements, current state of Russian Chinese cooperation. The second chapter is devoted to the place of contacts in the sphere of education in Russian-Chinese relations, the direction and program of cooperation in higher education. In the third chapter highlighted the problems in Russian - Chinese cooperation in the field of higher education . The fourth chapter defines the prospects for cooperation between Russia and China in the field of higher education, special attention is paid to the internationalization of education as an example of SCO University.

1.3 Literature review

To achieve the objectives of this study of particular importance had monographs. Consider in more detailed some of them.

Russia - China: educational reform at the turn of XX-XXI centuries.: Comparative analysis / ed. NE Borevskoy, VP Borisenkova Zhu Syaomanya. M, 2007. This paper pays much attention to higher education in China, and especially its development. The book reveals the major problems and achieve educational reform in China¹⁰.

Reform of the education system in China today is caused by world trends of education, especially of contemporary reforms (considering education as a resource for the development of society and the state, reform of education as the challenges of modern civilization, the impact of globalization on education, which necessitates the integration of national educational systems in the world educational space, the presence of the general guidelines for reformation of education (setting the quality of education, the creation of quality education, personality development of students, the development of competence involved in the educational process, the recognition of the key role of teachers, the need for learning throughout life etc.) integration processes in education, deepening international cooperation in the field of education, the distribution of innovations while maintaining the prevailing national traditions and national identity of countries and regions).

National specific reform education in China is manifested in the following: the state's attention to education, special education policy, the gradual (phased) reforming the education system , given the difficulties and erroneous decisions and steps permitted in certain periods of reform, "continuity and evolutionary change"; allocation of the key areas of reform and the concentration of resources in these areas, the need to overcome the differences in socio-economic development of the regions, traditional values in education.

Higher Secondary School - particularly important element of the education system in contemporary China, a key element of the reform of the education system of China at the turn of XX-XXI centuries. Reforming the ISB determines the success of the national

¹⁰ Russia - China: educational reform at the turn of XX-XXI centuries.: Comparative analysis / ed. N.E. Borevskoy, V.P. Borisenkova, Zhu Xiaomang. M, 2007. Pp. 253-254.

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